

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Seeking Truth

By Walter E. Myer

AMONG the unquestioned marks of a well-educated man or woman are reasonableness, intellectual poise, a truth-seeking attitude. Such qualities are needed in trying times like these, when we are beset by problems of almost impossible difficulty. They will be needed during the years that lie before us, for these are certain to be years of change, of unsettlement, of bitter controversy.

It is therefore the imperative duty of all who are concerned with education, either as teachers or students, to build up the forces of reason, to encourage broad-minded, tolerant thinking and discussion. These forces cannot easily be developed. Those who are in quest of education are willing to spend countless hours, days, years in acquiring knowledge. They gain information, amass facts. But too often they are still bound by notions which have taken possession of them. They are slaves to prejudices which prevent them from studying problems objectively. Pride of opinion keeps the door to new truth closed to them.

One becomes aware of these enslaving influences when he listens to discussions of controversial questions. In most cases the participants expound their own points of view and belittle the views of those who do not agree with them. If the discussion is at all spirited the disputants assert themselves angrily. Like petulant children, they assume that the expression of views contrary to their own is a personal insult. Their purpose is not to exchange ideas about some problem, but rather to win personal victory over the opposition.

Listen to some of the debates in Congress and that is what you find; not discussion but angry disputation. Tune in your radio on a national forum in which prominent leaders participate, and you hear the same sort of self-assertion and ill-natured forensic combat. Several years ago, one of the best known women commentators of the land disgraced herself by her angry, childish attacks against an opponent in the course of a radio discussion. This case was not exceptional.

The fact is that few people have learned much about the art of discussion. Schools do not teach, and experience does not adequately teach, the art of talking things over—of discussion for the purpose of honestly exchanging opinion, of discovering new truth, of enriching one's own mental content by drawing upon the experience of others.

Education can help us to meet the great problems and issues with which the coming generation must deal. But only if it discourages childishness, egotism, and pugnaciousness in discussion; only if it points the way to intellectual honesty; only as it encourages poise and reasonableness; only as it stimulates a devotion to truth and builds an integrity which enables one to engage with other people in objective, friendly interchange of opinion.



Walter E. Myer



Questions of government expenditures and tax rates are high on the list of problems before Congress this summer

Tax Problem Studied

In View of Our Government's Heavy Expenditures, Can We Afford to Cut Income Taxes and Other Levies?

TAXATION is an old subject—as old as government itself. Nevertheless, this topic hasn't lost its power to stir up heated disputes. During the last several weeks it has caused a major controversy in our nation's capital.

Everybody realizes that Americans today carry an extremely heavy tax load. Likewise, everybody wishes that this burden could be lightened. But there is disagreement as to whether it should be.

President Dwight Eisenhower says we should keep all our federal taxes at their present levels for the rest of this year, and he proposes a comparatively small reduction for the early part of 1954. Numerous congressmen, though, have been demanding immediate cuts. There are other Americans who doubt the wisdom of cutting taxes at all, so long as the tense world situation requires us to spend huge sums on national defense and foreign aid.

Taxation is a bigger problem for our people now than it formerly was, because of the way in which government activities and expenses have mushroomed. Before going into details on President Eisenhower's proposals, let's take a quick glance at Uncle Sam's financial picture—past and present.

Before 1800, federal outlays never reached 10 million dollars a year. By 1850 they were running at about 40

or 45 million. They amounted to more than 1 1/4 billion dollars in the final year of the Civil War, but soon afterward dropped to an annual rate of roughly 300 million. The last year in which we spent less than a billion dollars was 1916—just before we entered World War I. The Second World War saw federal expenditures ranging to about 100 billion dollars annually; and in the bookkeeping year of 1952 our government spent over 66 billion—roughly 10,000 times as much as it spent annually when first established.

In 1950, Uncle Sam used about as much money fighting spruce beetles as he spent to run the entire government during certain of our nation's early years.

To some extent, dollar-for-dollar comparisons on government expenditures down through the years can be misleading. A given amount of goods costs several times as many dollars now as it would have cost in the early days of U. S. history. The historian Frederick Lewis Allen estimates that a family would have needed an income of \$10,000 or \$11,000 in 1950 in order to live as well as a similar family could have done on \$3,000 in 1900. This change has affected the government, too.

Federal expenditures have skyrocketed for these reasons: (1) Uncle Sam

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Top Leaders to Meet in Bermuda

High-level Talks, Reminiscent of Wartime Meetings, Will Cover Numerous Issues

THE British-owned island of Bermuda will soon be the scene of one of the most important conferences in recent years. On the Atlantic island, U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower will meet with the top leaders of Great Britain and France to talk over common problems of great urgency, and to determine how they can best be tackled.

Sir Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, will represent his country at the Bermuda Conference. He is a veteran of many international meetings. As we go to press, it is not known who will represent France. The resignation of René Mayer as Premier last month left France leaderless, and a new Premier has not, at this writing, been selected.

The Bermuda Conference comes at a critical moment. The United States, Britain, and France are, of course, allies in the struggle against communism, yet there has been mounting evidence that they do not see eye to eye on some of the big issues of the day. The critical truce negotiations in Korea have been sharpening these differences, and are making it urgent that the three countries patch up their troubles.

Far Eastern issues present especially serious problems. For example, many Americans feel that Great Britain is too "soft" with communist China. Unlike the U. S., Britain has recognized the communist government in China, and favors its entry into the United Nations after the Korean war. Many British, on the other hand, believe that the United States is "stiff-necked" about settling differences with the Chinese communists, and will not make reasonable concessions.

Another big problem which will be discussed at Bermuda is whether or not to hold a second conference to

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There is always the danger of tears when you start to peel onions!

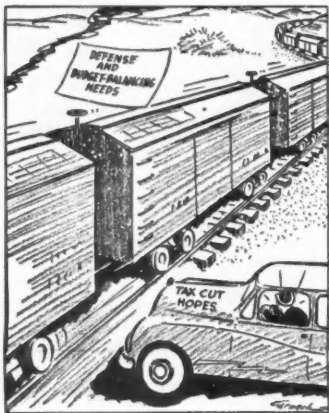
U. S. Expenditures and Taxes

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—along with everybody else—must pay more for each item that he buys, and for each worker that he hires, than was necessary in earlier times. (2) The U. S. government has far more activities and responsibilities today than it had 100 or 150 years ago.

National defense and security, past and present, account for most of our current federal expenditures. U. S. Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, in a television appearance early this month, said: "Seventy-three per cent of the total money we spend goes for defense." This amount includes the military aid we give our allies, but does not include veterans' benefits and various other expenses resulting from past wars.

President Eisenhower hopes to reduce our defense expenditures somewhat. But, despite all he can do, we



The long freight

shall need to remain heavily armed so long as the current war danger continues. And we can't buy jet fighters, radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns, and atom bombs at prices comparable to what our ancestors paid for muskets and cannon.

Uncle Sam doesn't always collect enough money in the form of taxes and other revenue to cover his expenses. He borrows to take care of the remainder. That is why the federal government now has a debt of 264½ billion dollars. Nevertheless, as every family knows, huge sums are collected as taxes every year.

During the bookkeeping year of 1952 the federal government obtained more than 30 billion dollars as direct taxes—mainly income taxes—from individuals, and another 21 billion from business corporations. It collected enough more through customs and other revenue sources to make a total of over 62 billion dollars.

Income Taxes

The federal levy with which our people are most familiar is the income tax. This is paid by about 50 million Americans annually, and it has risen sharply during the last dozen years or so. A single person without dependents now pays more than 1,000 dollars in federal income taxes on a yearly salary of \$5,000, whereas in 1940 he would have paid less than 200 dollars on the same earnings.

As our federal laws now stand, there will be a slight reduction in personal income taxes next January 1. It will

amount to approximately 10 per cent of the tax that is now paid by people in the lower and middle income groups, and 1 or 2 per cent for the wealthy. President Eisenhower wants to let this reduction take effect as scheduled, on January 1. He says it will be justified "because of reductions in proposed expenditures which the present administration has already been able to make and because of additional economies we expect to achieve in the future."

Some observers think that the President should have asked Congress to extend our present income tax rates beyond January 1. They say: "Despite any efforts to economize, government outlays are bound to remain high. And even now, Uncle Sam's revenues aren't sufficient to meet his expenses. We shouldn't keep borrowing, and adding to the already tremendous national debt. Until the federal budget is actually in balance, we shouldn't even consider letting taxes go down."

In Congress, though, the President is meeting considerable opposition of a different kind. Numerous lawmakers, led by Representative Daniel Reed of New York, want to put the income tax reduction into effect next month instead of waiting for 1954. They argue in this way:

"Taxes are so high that they interfere with our people's incentive to work hard and earn high salaries. Many Americans are beginning to say, 'What's the use of struggling to win a salary increase when so great a percentage of the increase would be taken by the government?'"

The desire for an immediate tax cut is strong within the President's own party. Prior to last year's election, Republicans campaigned on the promise of "less waste and lower taxes," and many want to fulfill the tax reduction pledge at once.

But President Eisenhower urges that we wait. He thinks the government can afford to allow the reduction as of January 1, but—in view of high defense costs and other expenses—he doesn't want it to occur earlier.

Another major controversy has arisen over the so-called "excess profits tax"—a wartime levy upon the earnings of business corporations. This tax, imposed after the Korean conflict began, has been scheduled to end on the last day of June. President Eisenhower wants it continued for the rest of 1953.

Here is how the excess profits tax works: Business firms figure out—and report to the government—their average yearly earnings for a period just prior to the Korean war. Then they pay a special tax on present yearly profits that are in excess of that average.

People who favor the excess profits tax argue as follows: "There are many companies—especially those which manufacture military supplies—that make tremendous profits in time of war or defense emergency. But there is no justice in allowing such firms to keep these huge earnings, made as a result of our country's peril. Such earnings should be taxed away and used for the defense effort."

Opponents of the excess profits tax contend that it seriously hampers

America's industrial growth. They say: "This nation needs to encourage the growth of vigorous new business enterprises. But these are the very firms against which the excess profits tax discriminates. Suppose a business was just getting started during the late 1940's, and that its profits at that time were extremely small. Then, during the Korean war period, it got on its feet and began earning a reasonably large income. It will be heavily taxed because this income exceeds the prewar average."

"On the other hand, take a long-established corporation that was making huge profits several years ago and has continued to earn at about the same rate since the Korean war began. It pays little or no excess profits tax—even though it could better afford to pay heavily than can the newer company."

President Eisenhower dislikes the excess profits tax. He calls it "undesirable" and says it "penalizes thrift and efficiency and hampers business expansion." Nevertheless, he urges Congress to extend this tax for another six months. Why? Simply because the government needs the money. "The extension of the present law," says Eisenhower, "is preferable to the increased deficit caused by its immediate expiration."

As these lines are written, it is not certain whether the extension will be granted. There are many congressmen who bitterly oppose it. But, if granted, the additional six months will bring Uncle Sam about 800 million dollars that he would not otherwise receive.

Eisenhower's Plans

It is fairly well understood that Eisenhower is willing to let the tax die at the end of this year. By about that time his administration expects to have completed a thorough study of the government's financial situation, and to be ready with a proposed set of extensive changes in the federal tax program.

For the time being, the President has made these further tax recommendations: (1) Under present law, a five-per-cent cut in regular corporation income taxes is to occur next April 1. He wants this reduction indefinitely postponed. (2) Also scheduled for April 1 is a reduction of excise taxes—federal levies on the purchase of various items. He wants it



Optimistic gardener



Lesser of two evils?

delayed. (3) Employers and employees pay special taxes to help build a social security fund, out of which benefits are given to retired workers and certain other persons. These taxes have been slated to increase next January, but Eisenhower says the social security fund has become large enough that we can afford to postpone the increase.

What action Congress may take on these recommendations is not certain as we go to press. As to the more distant future, there is much guesswork on what kind of long-range tax program the administration may recommend. One element of the program, some observers think, may be a federal sales tax. In a sense, we already have such a tax—the excise that was mentioned in an earlier paragraph.

However, the excise is a hit-and-miss levy. It takes 20 per cent of the retail price on furs, jewelry, and luggage; 15 per cent of the charge on long-distance phone calls; and five cents a pound on tires—to give just a few examples. On the other hand, large numbers of items are not taxed at all. A national sales tax, which some economists favor, would place a uniform levy of perhaps 5 or 6 per cent on nearly everything we buy.

Advocates of the national sales tax point out that it would apply to everybody and would be practically impossible to evade. They regard it as a fair and just tax, one that has worked well for many states and cities. Opponents argue that such a levy would be unfair to our lower-income groups. These groups, it is explained, spend most of their incomes on the kind of items that would be taxed. Wealthy people, on the other hand, put a large share of their earnings into savings and investments that the sales levy would not hit.

In any review of government finance in this country, state and local taxes need to be mentioned. Our states as a group received about 9 billion tax dollars during 1951, and large sums each year are collected by the cities.

Unfortunately, there is considerable duplication between federal taxes and those of the states and municipalities. For instance, most of the states put levies on personal incomes—though at a lower rate than does the federal government. President Eisenhower wishes that state and federal officials could find ways to wipe out some of this duplication. But such an undertaking would be extremely difficult, because governments at all levels are hard pressed to find adequate sources of money.

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"The War of Amazing Kindness," by Howard Whitman, This Week.

Since the close of World War II our government has spent \$40 billion to help other countries. But, along with some gratitude, we have won large measures of distrust and ill will. What does this mean?

It does not mean junking our foreign aid program. It means that we must learn that this is not merely a dollar problem but also a human problem. More and more, far-sighted Americans are waking up to the fact that what people in other countries want is a helping hand, not just a handout.

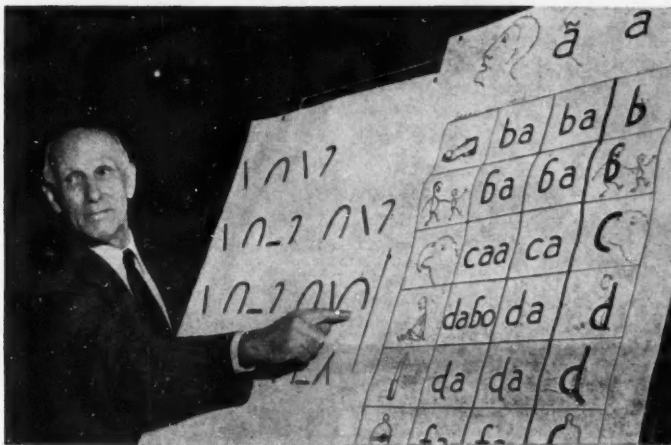
The organization called World Neighbors is one of many approaches to a different kind of foreign aid—a war of amazing kindness. Starting with some businessmen, the Neighbors has grown into a national movement with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

So far the movement has two pilot stations in India. The stations have workers who are specialists in farming, sanitation, mechanical skills, and nutrition. They teach people to use steel plows instead of crooked sticks, to dig wells, to control flies and disease-bearing insects. The teams work in 50 villages. Eventually each pilot station is expected to reach out to 250 villages and to leave behind teams of trained villagers who can carry on for themselves.

The basic idea is that this help is a real person-to-person proposition. When a group of Americans form a chapter here, they work toward beginning a pilot station somewhere in the world. Within five years, World Neighbors aims to have 120 pilot stations in underdeveloped areas where half the total population of the world lives.

Another well-known organization is CARE. "We're not interested in a global handout," a CARE leader told me. "The thing that hits us, and the thing that's our guiding light today, is self-help."

For India, CARE developed a plow especially designed for Indian soil. A CARE package for Greece contains a pitchfork, weeding hoe, mattock, and shovel. For Peru there are home and farm insect sprayers to check crop blights, typhus, yellow fever. These things go directly to individuals in other lands—paid for by gifts from



Dr. Frank Laubach is a leading soldier in our "War of Amazing Kindness." He is an expert at helping people to learn to read and write.

individuals in the United States.

Dr. Frank Laubach is also working to help put underprivileged peoples in a position to take care of themselves. He has worked out a simplified method to teach people to read. In 38 years he has taught hundreds of thousands. As soon as they master his first reader, he gives them a second. It tells them what to plant for a well-rounded diet, how to raise livestock, the importance of pure water and how to get it.

The world does not want our dollars nearly as much as it wants our respect. It does no good to hand people dollars with one hand and snatch away their self-respect with the other. In the new foreign policy—the unofficial one, the one which belongs to the people—giving is *really* giving. It is the giving of respect. Without it, there can be no real peace in the world.

The ideal foreign policy says to all: Live the American way—the way of freedom, equality, and love. As one of the leaders of the new policy says, "If we wage our war of amazing kindness, against it the communist promises break like glass."

"Why the Good Citizen Avoids Testifying," by A. S. Cutler, *The Annals of the American Academy*.

Many people who consider themselves good citizens go to great trouble to keep from serving as witnesses in court. Why?

For one thing, the courts never seem to consider the time of a witness. No matter how busy he is, or

how important his personal affairs, before the trial he is bothered by many people connected with the court. He is interviewed by lawyers and investigators for both sides who bury him with questions, trying to shake his version of the case.

On the stand, the witness is submitted to questions which are interrupted by a rapid-fire shooting of objections. By then the witness has forgotten the question.

Another ordeal comes when the witness is cross-examined by the opposing lawyer. Judging from the way some cross-examiners work, they must feel that the best way to treat an opposing witness is to bully him. If the lawyer can confuse him or make him lose his temper, fine! That will give the jury a bad opinion of the witness.

To whom can the witness look for protection against such practices? The judge? Sometimes, but very often the judge permits lawyers to batter witnesses until they are emotional wrecks. Surely it seems that the judge could, like a referee in a boxing match, see that rules of fair play are observed in the courtroom.

The judge could also prescribe ways of preventing unnecessary waste of a witness' time, either in pre-trial procedure or at the courthouse. Perhaps the witness might be given a place with a desk and telephone where he could work on his business when delays occur.

Perhaps, too, the witness should be allowed to tell his own story in his own way without being hemmed in by traditional rules and other artificial restrictions. This would make changes in court procedure necessary. But some changes must be made—before citizens refuse altogether to serve as witnesses.

"One Senator's Conscience," by Margaret Frakes, *The Christian Century*.

A congressional investigation now being carried on efficiently, fairly, and with a minimum of fanfare is the one guided by Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. The purpose of her subcommittee is to get at the truth concerning ammunition shortages in Korea.

On a recent afternoon I watched the Smith subcommittee in action. The atmosphere at its hearings was serious but not tense. The questions were pointed but not inflammatory.

Senator Smith put them courteously to the witness.

You sensed that here was no questioning slanted toward the headlines. No effort was made to trap the witness into contradicting his earlier testimony. The inquiry worked with a fairness and purposefulness which brought out the witness's cooperation to give information connected with the committee's task.

Mrs. Smith has been included among the seven "best senators" on at least two polls by journalists and students of government. But probably the real highlight of her career came when she gave her "Declaration of Conscience" in 1950. This was a statement about congressional probes which she had drawn up and persuaded six other Republican senators to sign.

"I am not proud of the reckless abandon in which unproved charges have been hurled from this side of the house . . ." she said. "The American people are sick and tired of seeing innocent people smeared and guilty people whitewashed. . . . It is high time that we stopped thinking politically as Republicans and Democrats . . . and started thinking patriotically as Americans. . . ."

I asked Senator Smith about her 1950 Declaration of Conscience. Is there a need in Congress today for the principles it set forth?

"Definitely," she answered. "The conditions it deplored have improved very little. . . . I believe, however,



Senator Margaret Chase Smith is lauded for the fair way in which she conducts Congressional investigations

that the great majority of the present Senate members are keenly aware of the need to put patriotism above partisan interests. . . ."

Women, Senator Smith believes, might do much to make political leaders concerned about the protection of individual freedom. They can make their influence count by joining political parties, working hard on the precinct level.

"The opportunities for women in politics are expanding, but the expansion will be slow," the Senator says. "It is true of any work or profession outside the home, of course, that a woman must be at least twice as good as a man in actual performance to get anywhere. . . ."

Forgetting about any favors on the basis of sex, we hope that other Senators will pay Mrs. Smith extra attention when she rises to speak. They can afford to listen to a senator whose conscience so unerringly determines her convictions.



Some legal authorities say we need new rules of court procedure to keep witnesses from being abused and bullied when they are called to testify

The Story of the Week

Congressional Record

About the first of August, senators and representatives will be leaving Washington, D. C., for their homes or for travel abroad. Many of them won't see the big dome atop the Capitol until next year because Congress plans to adjourn about July 31. Unless an emergency arises, it is unlikely that the lawmakers will convene again before January.

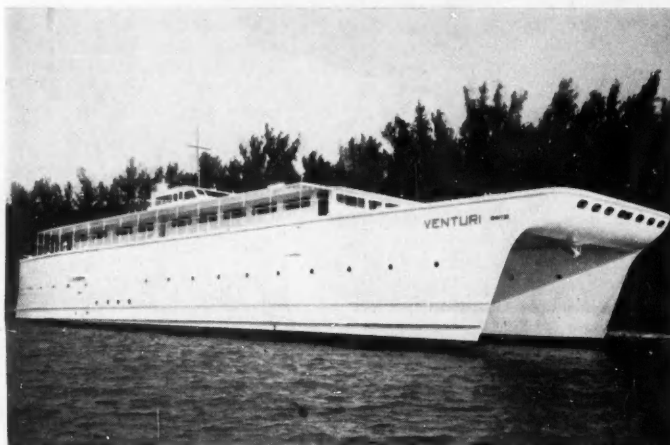
If Congress wants to meet its adjournment deadline, it will have to wade through a lot of hard work. There are a number of appropriation bills to be passed, plus other measures which are sought by President Eisenhower and Congressional leaders.

One is the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act Extension. This bill would continue for one more year the President's power to make trade agreements with other countries. A second piece of "must" legislation concerns the continuation of the Mutual Security Program—our foreign-aid operations. President Eisenhower's request for special laws to permit 240,000 displaced persons to enter this country is also slated for Congressional debate this session, and so is action on several tax matters.

Delay until next year may be the lot of Hawaiian statehood, amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law, a proposed amendment which would limit the President's treaty-making power, and a bill that would make cooperating Congressional witnesses immune from prosecution that might arise out of their testimony.

Decision Delayed

The United States Supreme Court will wait until next fall, or perhaps next year, to decide several important cases involving segregation in public



This is the *Venturi*—a twin-hulled experimental ship designed by Gar Wood. Powered by two diesel engines, it combines features of the speedboat and airplane. The twin hulls slice through waves instead of riding over them.

schools. The main issue in each of the cases is whether or not Negroes have the right to go to the same public schools attended by white pupils. The cases before the high court arose out of disputes occurring in the District of Columbia, South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, and Delaware.

The court has been hearing evidence in the cases since 1951, when the first dispute—involving South Carolina—came before the high tribunal. Now the justices have announced they want more time to study the cases before they come to a decision. New hearings are scheduled for October.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court ruled against segregation in Washington, D. C., restaurants. Until the court decision, many District of Columbia restaurants refused to serve Negroes. The court ended segregation by ruling that an 1873 law against barring Negroes is still in force.

Although the law had been on the books for 80 years, it was never enforced. Some people argued that since the law had not been used in all that time, it was no longer good. The court decision gave new life to the old law, and persons of any race may now be served in any public restaurant in our nation's capital.

Knowland Replaces Taft

California's 44-year-old Senator William F. Knowland is having a busy time on the Senate floor guiding Republican-sponsored bills through the upper house. Knowland took over as acting Republican Senate floor leader when Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio gave up the job for the rest of the present session. Senator Taft has been ill since April. The Ohioan will continue as majority leader but he will not be very active on the floor of the Senate.

Floor leadership of the majority party is a strenuous job for even a well man, as Senator Knowland has discovered. His job is made more difficult because he is also chairman of the Republican Policy Committee—the party group that decides what bills the GOP will present to the Congress and in what order they should be taken up.

The floor leader, or someone he appoints, must be in the Senate whenever it is in session. It is his job to be the chief advocate of Republican bills as they come before the upper chamber.

He is responsible for the smoothness and the speed with which his party's measures are enacted into law. He must hold frequent conferences with men of both parties.

Senator Knowland was well trained in the job before he took it over. He had frequently substituted for Senator Taft, whose illness and other duties often took him away from the Senate chamber.

Government Changes

Like a housewife moving into a new furnished apartment, President Eisenhower has been rearranging things since he took office. One of the first things the President did toward reorganization was to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its director, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, was made a secretary in the Chief Executive's Cabinet. There were changes, too, in the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, and Justice, in the Office of Defense Mobilization, and in the Export-Import Bank.

The most recent changes proposed by the President would combine the State Department's foreign aid programs and the work of the Mutual Security Agency under a new group called the Foreign Operations Administration. The FOA would be under the direction of the secretary of state.

The Voice of America and other foreign information programs will be under a new United States Information Agency, according to the plan. The Council of Economic Advisers, which helps the President make decisions on the nation's money problems, will be revived and made stronger than it was before it went out of operation earlier this year.

The last of the new plans would make government mail payments to airlines the responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Board rather than of the Post Office Department, which has that expense now.

Some of these changes have already been approved by Congress. No major opposition is expected to halt the rest of them.

Federal Employment Down

Uncle Sam's payroll is getting shorter. Every week the new Republican administration clips names off the list of persons working for the

government. Many others are leaving government employment of their own accord. Under the economy program, their positions are not being filled by new workers.

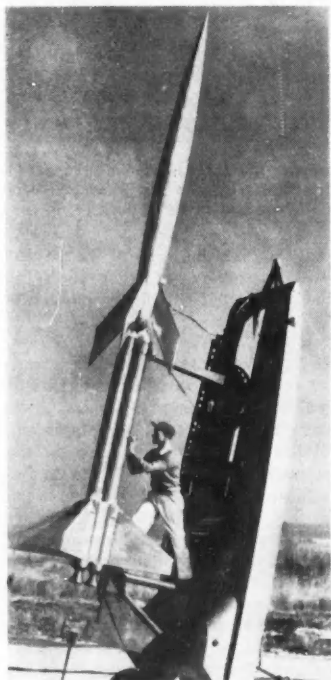
Because the total number of employees working for the government is changing every day, last-minute figures are not available. However, Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that in May there were about 62,000 less people drawing federal pay checks than there were in the last months of the Truman administration. The May 1953 total of civilian workers in government employ in the U. S. was about 2,302,000.

Since May, dismissal notices have been sent to many more government employees. The Commerce Department will have fired 1,300 by the end of this month, and the new Health, Education and Welfare Department has notified 1,200 of its workers that they will lose their jobs.

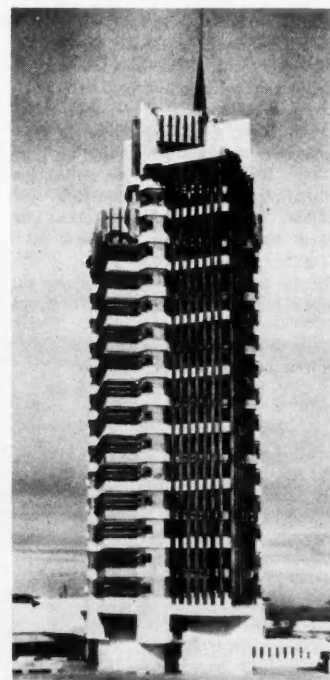
Officials of the U. S. Employment Service in Washington—a government job-hunting agency—say the bulk of firings is yet to come. Others say that except for 4,000 people to be laid off in the Defense Department, there will not be many more government firings in the next few months.

Washington, D. C., the city hit hardest by the employment reductions, has reacted strangely to the situation. Usually when a city experiences widespread layoffs, employment agencies are crowded with job seekers, and retail stores suffer because of slumps in buying.

USES officials say, however, that far fewer persons have come to them for jobs than they expected. They say this may be due to the fact that former federal employees have gone to other cities, or because many of them hope to return to government employ soon.



At Wallops Island, Virginia, a rocket-powered research missile is ready for launching. The missile is pushed to a speed of 2,600 miles an hour—nearly four times the speed of sound—by two booster rockets.



Work will begin this summer on a new 18-story skyscraper at Bartlesville, Oklahoma—a town of about 19,000 people. Designed by the famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, the building will have a four-sided view of 800 square miles of prairie.



How much is that doggie in the trailer? This lucky pup rides in a trailer which his master built especially for trips through the Bavarian countryside.

The Washington Board of Trade, which keeps a close check on retail sales, reports that when the Eisenhower administration first took office buyers were cautious. Television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and other big items were hard to sell. People bought only what they needed. Now, however, trade is brisk.

Red China in UN?

Will Communist China be permitted to become a member of the United Nations? This question, which has been heatedly discussed in Congress and in our newspapers, may be answered if peace comes in Korea.

Although the Russians have repeatedly insisted that the UN take in the Chinese Reds, our nation's efforts to keep them out have been successful so far. We have had the support of most of the free nations which are UN members.

When peace comes to Korea we may not have that support, observers say. It is likely that Britain, India, and some of the Asiatic nations will want to invite the Chinese communists to take part in the world organization.

At present, China is represented by delegates from the stronghold of Nationalist China—Formosa, an island off the Chinese mainland. The Nationalist armies under Chiang Kai-shek fled to Formosa after they were beaten by communist troops on the mainland.

The United States has staunchly supported Chiang Kai-shek and takes the view that the Nationalists are the rightful government officials of China while the communists are in power unlawfully. Also, our leaders do not think it wise to let the UN enemy in Korea become a UN member.

Brazil in Trouble

Brazil is having money troubles. In the midst of what should be prosperity and a time of plenty for Brazilians, things have taken a change for the worse.

Just after the war Brazil began building up her industries. She built the largest steel mill in South America. She began adding thousands of miles to her rail and highway systems. Modern buildings were going up by the score in some of her cities. More jobs were open than ever before, and many people were living better than ever.

Now the boom is fading and what is left is inflation and debt. Observers say that if the big South American country wants to survive her present crisis, Brazilians will have to pull in their belts and live more simply.

What happened to Brazil's boom is simply that the government ran out of money for its ambitious program and went heavily into debt. Then came inflation. Brazil owes a billion dollars to other countries, including about \$450 million to U. S. exporters.

Prices are 50 per cent higher than they were in 1948. High prices mean workers need higher wages. In Sao Paulo, Brazil's big industrial city, workers went on strike recently for a month. They came back to work only after their wages were raised 32 per cent. Moreover, Brazil's imports have increased while her total exports have slumped.

Uncle Sam recently gave Brazil a \$300 million loan to pay her bills to American businessmen, but Brazil has to begin paying back the loan in September and must have it all paid off in three years. So Brazilians are expected to seek another loan soon.

Shaky Italian Future

Although Italy's Premier Alcide de Gasperi retains control of his country's government as a result of this month's elections, the road ahead for him and his supporters seems rocky.

Italy's political scene is cluttered with a host of parties—about 50 in all. De Gasperi draws his support from four of them plus his own Christian-Democratic Party, which has supported cooperation with the United States and the free nations of Europe.

On the basis of election returns, De Gasperi narrowly squeaked through to victory. Western officials feel the slim victory means that the Italian government will be as shaky as that of France, which has changed hands many times since World War II. The election outcome leaves in doubt Italy's participation in NATO, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Army Pact.

Another unhappy result of the election is that the vote count shows a good many Italians would rather be led by dictator governments than take part in a democracy. Fascist and monarchist candidates gained heavily in the polling. The fascists would set

up a government modeled after the one which led their country to war and defeat in the 1940's. The monarchists want a king to rule Italy.

Furthermore, about one out of every three Italians voted for the Communist Party and parties which are in league with the Reds. This was a serious blow to the United States, which has spent about \$3 billion fighting communism in Italy.

Illegal Immigrants

Each sunny day a small airplane buzzes along a stretch of the border between the United States and Mexico. The plane's pilot is an officer of the U. S. Immigration Service. His job is to spot persons who try to sneak over the border into the U. S. from Mexico. If he sees anyone crossing the border illegally, he radios the information to officers on the ground who speed to catch the Mexicans.

The officers on the border have been busy in recent week as thousands upon thousands of Mexicans enter our land seeking jobs on American farms. They come to the U. S. because farm wages are higher here than they are in Mexico and because there is no work for them at home, where drought has dried up farm lands for the past two years. The migrants have been nicknamed "wetbacks" because many of them swim the Rio Grande River to U. S. soil. By swimming the river, they hope to escape detection.

Last month more than 87,000 "wetbacks" were arrested and returned to Mexican soil by immigration officials. For every one caught two or three more successfully cross the 1,600-mile border between the U. S. and Mexico. There are only 600 patrolmen guarding this international boundary line.

Some American farmers welcome the "wetbacks" because the Mexicans are willing to work for lower wages than American laborers demand and because there is a labor shortage on the huge ranches and farms of the southwest.

Our government has an agreement with Mexico which permits a limited number of farm workers to enter the U. S. legally. But the thousands of Mexicans who can't get in legally continue to cross the border any way they can. Leaders in both countries are seeking a solution to the "wetback" problem.

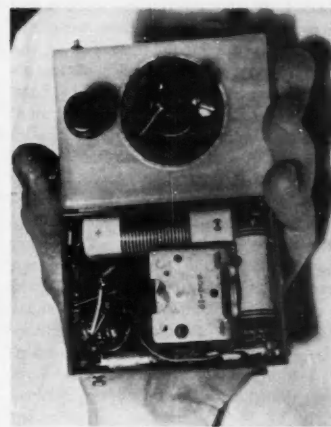


Although war has made many changes in Indochina, it has had little effect on the age-old routine of these priests. Here they sound a gong to call their people to prayer in a jungle temple.

Science News

THE British group which reached the peak of the world's highest mountain—29,002-foot Mt. Everest—is the eleventh team to try to conquer the mountain in the past 30 years. All previous attempts had failed, although two of the expeditions had come within 800 feet of the summit. As this paper goes to press, the group has completed the dangerous descent down the icy slopes of Everest, a perilous feat in itself.

The 29,002-foot altitude of Mt. Everest was estimated about 100 years ago. However, past climbing expedi-



This tiny radio—about the size of a soap dish—receives both long and short waves. The set, which is used with earphones, was built by Glen K. Ecker of Pasadena, California.

tions have claimed the mountain to be as high as 29,610 feet. The British group may help to solve the problem of the actual height of Everest.

Months were spent in preparation for the climb. Porters and guides carried 10,000 pounds of equipment up the lower and middle reaches of the mountain and established camps where members of the expedition could gradually accustom themselves to the thin atmosphere. Eight advance camps were spotted up the mountain slopes. The last shelter, from which the final assault was launched, was at about 28,000 feet.

The expedition carried newly designed mortars to blast away dangerous overhanging ice, and lightweight oxygen apparatus. The oxygen equipment is a necessity, because the air at the greater heights of the mountain has only about one-third as much oxygen as the air at sea level.

A new insecticide on the market will kill flies which have become resistant to DDT and other insecticides. Called malathion, the insecticide also kills a wide range of farm and garden pests, including aphids, mites, and others.

The manufacturer of malathion believes it will bring relief to many areas of the nation plagued by growing numbers of disease-bearing flies which are becoming resistant to other insecticides. Experiments now in progress show little likelihood of flies becoming accustomed to malathion even after prolonged use.

Bermuda Talks

(Concluded from page 1)

which Soviet Russia will be invited. Britain and France are much more in favor of such a meeting than the United States has been. The U. S. has taken the attitude that a conference with Russia will not amount to anything until the Soviet Union has shown by acts, as well as by words, that it is sincerely interested in ending the present tension. Whether the conclusion of a Korean truce will be considered evidence of Russia's sincerity remains to be seen.

So vital and so complex are the matters that will be discussed at Bermuda that the meeting is shaping up as the most important conference since World War II. While there have been numerous international meetings in the past seven years, the heads of the allied governments have usually been represented by subordinates. At Bermuda, though, the top leaders will take matters into their own hands.

Is it a good thing to have the nations' top leaders carry on international negotiations? This question has always been a source of controversy, and the Bermuda meeting has again brought it to the fore.

Some feel that top-level conferences are generally unwise and unproductive. They say: "Personal diplomacy is seldom, if ever, effective. Its success depends too much on the personality of the conference participants and their ability to 'hit it off together.' Yet disagreements among nations usu-



Bermuda consists of a group of five islands in the North Atlantic. The islands are linked with bridges. Bermuda, the largest island, covers 9,000 acres—three-fourths of the colony.

ally stem from many small but complex differences. With all their varied duties, the top leaders cannot possibly have the detailed knowledge that is required to resolve these differences. The spur-of-the-moment decisions they make may be unsound, leading to further misunderstandings. It is better to try to create mutual understanding through normal diplomatic channels with experts handling the details."

Others feel that when nations disagree, the top leaders of these countries are better qualified than any others to work out a solution. Those who hold this viewpoint say: "It is always a promising approach to the solution of any international problem to have the top leaders handle the negotiations. The fact that they will make the effort to do so shows that they are determined to work out differences. Experts are too likely to get bogged down in petty details, and un-



Famous for its mild climate, palm trees, and bright flowers, Bermuda is not flat like most coral islands. Instead there are ridges and hills which add to the beauty of the place. This is a view of the harbor at Hamilton, capital of the sunny British colony.

like the top leaders, their views are often limited, and they are out of touch with public opinion. The top officials are more likely to arrive at decisions that take into account all the complex factors involved in both the foreign and domestic affairs of their nations. Moreover, the top leaders can speak for their countries with an authority that lesser officials would not possess."

The debate over the value of high-level conferences reached a peak in the years immediately following World War II. During the conflict several meetings of top leaders took place, and important decisions were made. In the following paragraphs we are reviewing briefly the high-level conferences of the war years.

Atlantic. The first of the wartime conferences was held on U. S. and British warships off the coast of Newfoundland in August 1941—about four months before the United States entered the war. U. S. President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill talked over problems of supply, and discussed how Russia could be helped in carrying on the war against Nazi Germany.

The two leaders also issued a declaration of principles called the Atlantic Charter. It was pledged that neither country would try to make itself greater as a result of the war then going on in Europe, and that each would respect the rights of peoples to determine their own future. They agreed to work toward greater world trade, to seek to destroy the Nazi tyranny, and to aim thereafter for universal disarmament and peace.

Casablanca. In January 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill, accompanied by their military advisers, met again, this time in North Africa. The U. S. was now actively in the war, and only a short time before, U. S. troops had landed at Casablanca, the scene of the conference. The main purpose of this meeting was to map out military strategy. It was also announced that the final objective of the Allies would be "unconditional surrender" of the Axis powers.

Cairo. In November 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China met in the Egyptian capital to draw up peace terms for the Pacific war. They stated they wanted no territorial expansion for themselves, and demanded the "un-

conditional surrender" of Japan. They announced that Japan would be stripped of all the territories she had seized since the beginning of the First World War, and of all former Chinese territory, including Manchuria and Formosa. They promised that Korea, which Japan had taken over, would become free and independent.

Tehran. From Cairo, Roosevelt and Churchill journeyed to Tehran, the capital of Iran, to meet Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia. All three were accompanied by top military advisers.

The principal aim of the meeting was to draw up a blueprint for victory over Germany. It was agreed that the British and U. S. troops would open a second front in Europe in 1944, so that Germany, already facing a Russian advance from the east, would be caught in a great pincers movement. The three leaders agreed "to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations."

Yalta. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met for the second and last time in February 1945 at Yalta, a Russian resort city on the Crimean Peninsula in the Black Sea.

At Yalta the "Big Three" planned the final phase of the war against Japan, laid the foundation for the United Nations, and agreed on important territorial changes. In Eu-

rope it was agreed to break up Germany into occupation zones, to punish war criminals, and to arrange for the payment of German reparations. The boundaries of postwar Poland were fixed to take in a part of land held by Germany just before the war. It was agreed to broaden the base of the Polish government, and to hold free elections in that country as soon as possible.

A part of the Yalta agreement that was kept secret until the following year pertained to Asia. Russia agreed to enter the war against Japan and was granted certain concessions. For example, it was agreed that Outer Mongolia would remain closely tied to Soviet Russia rather than go under Chinese control. Territory taken from Russia by Japan in the war between those two countries in 1904 would, it was decreed, be restored to Russia. This territory included southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, just north of Japan's home islands, and the two Chinese cities of Port Arthur and Dairen where Russia had once enjoyed a favored status.

Potsdam. The final wartime meeting of the "Big Three" took place at Potsdam, a suburb of Berlin, in July and August 1945. There were new faces at the conference table. President Harry Truman, who had become Chief Executive less than three months earlier upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt, represented the United States. Midway through the meeting, the victory of the Labor Party in British elections made Clement Attlee Prime Minister, and he took Winston Churchill's place at Potsdam. Of the original "Big Three," only Stalin remained.

Truman and Churchill early in the conference asked for unconditional surrender by Japan and outlined certain peace terms. At the end of the conference, Truman, Attlee, and Stalin issued a statement, outlining Germany's future. In general, it spelled out the provisions of the Yalta agreement in more detail.

Whether the wartime conferences would have been more or less successful had they been conducted on a less personal basis by other than the top leaders is a question that cannot be positively answered.

The Bermuda meeting may help to settle the debate over this type of conference. Certainly all Americans—no matter how they feel about "personal diplomacy"—hope that the Bermuda Conference will be a success and will reconcile the differences that have appeared among the allies.



It was just 10 years ago that President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill met in a historic wartime conference at Tehran, Iran



There is too little water for irrigation in Pakistan. On this farm, an ox slowly turns the wheel so that little jugs of water can spill into an irrigation runway.

Drought in Pakistan

Asiatic Nation Also Plagued by Financial Worries, and Is Uneasy about Relations with Russia and India

IN a village some miles outside of Karachi, capital of Pakistan, a farmer sadly looks at the dry, cracked bed of an irrigation ditch. There is no water for his wheat fields. Because there has been too much sun and not enough moisture in past months, his wheat stalks are short and spindly.

Throughout much of western Pakistan the story is the same. Dry fields are yielding only small quantities of grain. A wheat exporter in past years, Pakistan is now in desperate need of grain to feed her hungry people. Wheat flour, which sold for a few cents per pound a year ago, is so scarce that it now sells for a dollar a pound in some villages. Not many of Pakistan's nearly 80 million people can afford to pay such a price.

Help may soon be on the way. President Eisenhower has asked our Congress to pass a measure which would give Pakistan a million tons of American wheat.

THE LAND. People in our country generally aren't so familiar with Pakistan as with her larger neighbor, India. Both these Asiatic nations have been independent for the same length of time—since August 15, 1947. Prior to that date, the area that they now occupy was known only as India.

When Britain gave up control of this region, two countries were formed—one consisting mostly of areas where the Hindu religion prevailed, and the other being largely Moslem. Pakistan is the Moslem, or Mohammedan, nation.

Geographically, Pakistan is unusual. It is made of two sections—eastern and western—separated by a thousand miles of Indian soil. In total area, these two sections roughly equal Texas and Oklahoma combined.

The eastern part of Pakistan is much smaller than the western, but it contains over half of the country's population. It has a warm climate with tremendous amounts of rain.

Western Pakistan is a region of contrasts. In the northwest are the great snowy peaks of the Himalayas. In the central and southern sections there are dry plateaus and deserts. Most of the farming in western Pakistan depends heavily upon irrigation. But this irrigation is largely from rivers that are fed by Himalayan gla-

ciers and snowfields, and as the glaciers retreat—year by year—the supply of water grows smaller.

THE PEOPLE. About eight out of every ten inhabitants of Pakistan are Moslems. There are also some followers of the Hindu faith, the chief religion of India. When Pakistan and India were first set up, a great shift of people took place between the two. An estimated 4 to 5 million Hindus left their former homes in Pakistan to live in India, and between 6 and 8 million Moslems moved to Pakistan from the Indian side of the frontiers.

A visitor to Pakistan sees a great contrast in living standards between rich and poor. A few wealthy people, who can count their riches in millions of dollars, wear fine silk clothes, drive late-model American or British cars, and live in magnificent homes. Large numbers of Pakistanis, though, are ill-clad, do not get enough to eat, and do well to earn 60 cents a day. An average workman usually wears a ragged shirt, cotton shorts, and sandals—or no shoes at all.

There are not nearly enough schools to fill Pakistan's needs. It is estimated that about 17 out of every 20 persons are unable to read or write. The government is building new schools and is trying to improve educational standards.

FARMING. Pakistan's leaders say that their people are likely to suffer from low living standards as long as they must depend almost entirely on farming as a means of earning a livelihood. About 80 per cent of the people now eke out a living from the soil, and there isn't enough productive land to go around.

Jute (used in making twine and burlap), cotton, wheat, rice, and tea are among the most important crops. The raising of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses is also important. Jute and cotton are the land's chief money-makers on the world market.

INDUSTRIES. When India and Pakistan went their separate ways after becoming independent, India got the major industrial areas. So now most of the textiles and other manufactured goods that Pakistan needs must come from outside her borders. A big share of what Pakistan earns by exporting cotton and jute must go

for the purchase of clothing and other finished factory products.

Pakistan regards this as unfortunate. If she could now spare the money to buy large quantities of machinery and other factory equipment, she could set up sizable industries of her own.

Despite obstacles, Pakistan is making some industrial progress. There are a number of hydroelectric plants which are just beginning to turn out power. New cotton and jute mills are scheduled to open their doors for business this summer.

Meanwhile, the Moslem land continues to turn out fine rugs, decorative items of silver, gold, and copper, and other goods made by her skilled handicraft workers.

Pakistan's rivers are her chief natural wealth. Water from the rivers irrigates dry farm land, and the waterways form an important transportation network in a country that has few good roads or railroads. Also, rivers are harnessed to generate electricity. Coal and oil are available only in small quantities.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Though Pakistan needs money for homes, schools, roads, and other improvements, the nation's government feels it must spend more than half its yearly revenue on defense. The country has an armed force of more than 350,000 men and a limited quantity of up-to-date weapons.

Pakistan not only fears Russia, which is just a short distance beyond the Moslem land's northern frontiers, but she also is afraid of her neighbor India. Pakistan and India have been squabbling over a number of issues since they became independent in 1947. One of their quarrels has to do with ownership of a big border province, Kashmir, which is about the size of Idaho. Pakistan wants control of the province especially because of the life-giving waters that flow from Kashmir's mountain slopes and then through western Pakistan to the sea.

Both countries claim the province. Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and India's Prime Minister Nehru have recently decided to try for a friendly solution.

GOVERNMENT. Pakistan is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations—an association of countries that includes Britain, Canada, India, and others. Pakistan's leader, Mohammed Ali, has long been a friend of the United States. His country is anti-communist and has often stood alongside the western nations on international matters.



Pakistan is a divided nation. The country is made up of two areas—one in the northeast and one in the northwest corner of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. The areas are separated by a thousand miles of territory belonging to the Republic of India.

Study Guide

Taxation

1. Briefly trace or describe the way in which federal expenditures have increased, since the time our government was founded.
2. Give two major reasons for the increase.
3. Defense costs account for approximately how big a portion of our federal outlay?
4. How large a debt does the U. S. government now have?
5. What does President Eisenhower recommend concerning income tax rates? Cite two opposing views.
6. Why does the President want an extension of the excess profits tax?
7. Give arguments for and against the use of a national sales tax.

Discussions

1. To what extent do you agree with President Eisenhower's tax recommendations? Explain your position.
2. Do you think it would be better if state and local governments collected a larger share of all taxes, and performed a larger share of all governmental duties, than they now do? Give reasons for your answer.

Bermuda Conference

1. Who will be the participants in the Bermuda Conference?
2. Outline some of the problems that will be discussed there.
3. What arguments are given by those who think that international conferences are most satisfactory when carried on by the heads of the participating governments?
4. Give the views of those who think that top-level conferences are usually unwise and unproductive.
5. What decisions were made at the Atlantic Conference and at Casablanca?
6. With what part of the world was the Cairo Conference principally concerned?
7. At what wartime conferences did Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin meet? What decisions were made at these meetings?
8. Who were the leaders who met at Potsdam? What did they do?

Discussion

1. Do you think that the Bermuda Conference is more or less likely to be a success because the participating nations will be represented by their top leaders? Explain.
2. Do you believe that the wartime conferences would have proved more satisfactory if they had been carried out on a more formal, and less personal, basis? Why, or why not?

References

- "Busy Man's Guide to U. S. Budget," *U. S. News & World Report*, May 22, 1953.
- "Debt and Taxes," *Newsweek*, June 1, 1953.

Miscellaneous

1. What is unusual about the geography of Pakistan?
2. Why does Pakistan feel that she has to spend such large sums on defense?
3. What are some of the main occupations of New Englanders?
4. How are World Neighbors and CARE helping to raise living standards abroad?
5. Describe some of the troubles that Brazil is having.
6. Why does the road ahead for Italy's Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, and his followers seem rocky?
7. Who is now acting as Republican Senate floor leader? What are his duties?
8. How has federal employment been affected by the Republican administration?

Pronunciations

- Alcide de Gasperi—äl-chä'dä dē gä-spä-rä
 Casablanca—käs'uh-blänk'uh
 Karachi—kuh-rä'chē
 Mohammed Ali—möö-häm'mēd ä'lē
 Nehru—nē'rōō
 Pakistan—pāk'is-tän
 Rene Mayer—rē-nä' mä'yä
 Tehran—tē-hrän'

Across the United States

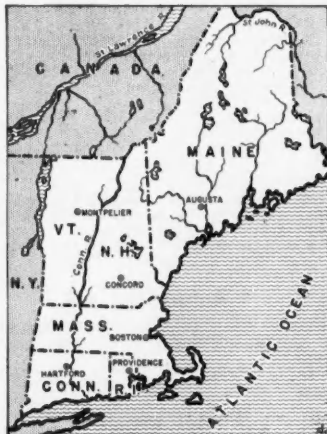
Changes in Historic New England

This is the second in a series of nine articles about the regions of the United States. Because of limited space we are unable to include all the important cities and major attractions in each state. Our article this week is concerned with the New England states.

MANY Americans have a warm feeling for the New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. They remember New England as the place where they have spent happy vacations. Its villages with white frame houses and neat lawns, its crystal-clear lakes and streams, its beaches and mountains make it an ideal vacation land.

Thousands of years ago the region we call New England was covered with glaciers, and much of its scenic beauty today is due to that fact. The great, moving mountains of ice scraped and scoured the land, rounding off mountain tops, digging countless lakes, and piling up boulders.

But while the ice age made New England beautiful, it caused trouble for the farmers who were to come later. The glaciers scraped off rich topsoil and scattered rocks far and wide. For this reason, New England is not a great farming region. Many people do farm, but they specialize in dairying, poultry raising, and growing fruits and vegetables—types of farming which do not require broad fields or rich, deep soil.



The New England states are tucked into the northeast corner of the U. S.

Nearness to the sea has made all the New England states—except landlocked Vermont—turn to fishing, shipbuilding, and trading with other lands. These occupations are as important today as they were in colonial times.

Although the majority of people in New England work at manufacturing, the region is noting signs of gradual change. Textile mills in the south are taking away a good deal of business. Missouri and other shoe centers are cutting into the markets once supplied by New England craftsmen. But the region still furnishes us with countless products which we could not do without.

A brief summary of each of the states follows:

Maine. Capital: Augusta. Population: 884,000; ranks 35th. Area:

33,215 square miles; ranks 38th. Entered the Union: 1820.

Maine is the largest of the New England states—almost as big as the other five put together. Its nickname—the Pine Tree State—was well chosen. It has more forest land than any other part of the east. Maine might also be called the Potato State or the Blueberry State. It produces one-sixth of the potatoes raised in this country and more than three-fourths of the blueberries.

Among the Atlantic states, Maine ranks second in fishing. Since 1750, its fisheries have produced a big part of Maine's income. Maine is noted for lobsters, scallops, sardines, cod, haddock, mackerel, tuna, and halibut.

Maine is a leader in shipbuilding, too. Fishing boats, cargo vessels, and pleasure boats are made at Kittery, Bath, and South Portland. A number of submarines were built at Kittery during World War II, while destroyers were turned out at Bath.

Most of Maine's industries are located in the southwestern part of the state. They include paper mills, canneries, machine shops, shoe factories, textile mills, and furniture shops.

The Pine Tree State is an important recreation center. Each summer, thousands of tourists visit its beautiful beaches, forests, lakes, and streams.

New Hampshire. Capital: Concord. Population: 538,000; ranks 45th. Area: 9,304 square miles; ranks 43rd. Entered the Union: 1788.

New Hampshire is best known as a vacation land. Spring, summer, autumn, and winter find the state playing host to thousands of tourists. Winter especially brings crowds of people for skiing, and tobogganing.

New Hampshire farmers raise dairy herds, chickens, hay, and potatoes. In the southern and central part of the state are a good many apple orchards. The fruit is noted for its high quality.

New Hampshire's factories turn out cloth, shoes, furniture, paper, and machinery. Shipbuilding is also an important business.

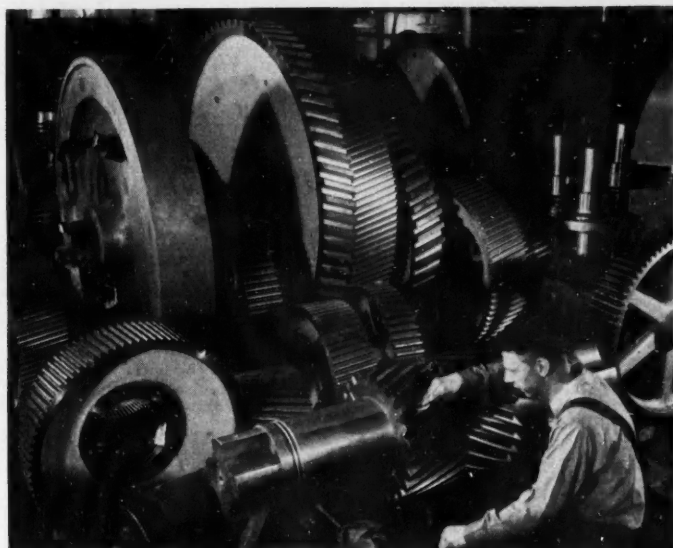
From the state's rock-ribbed hills come large quantities of building stone—granite, mica, and feldspar. One of the world's largest deposits of garnets, used for polishing tools, is found in New Hampshire.

Vermont. Capital: Montpelier. Population: 372,000; ranks 46th. Area: 9,609 square miles; ranks 42nd. Entered the Union: 1791.

Vermont is called the Green Mountain State because of its beautiful wooded hills. The hills furnish wood for paper and furniture, granite for buildings, asbestos for fireproof materials, and maple sugar.

Vermont has no seacoast—the only New England state without one. Because of this it is not a fishing and trading state like its neighbors. Unlike the rest of New England, Vermont is chiefly a farming area. Only a few of its towns have populations of as much as 10,000, and two-thirds of its people live on farms. Dairying and raising fine horses are leading farm activities.

The state has a few industries, how-



New England has been an important industrial region from its earliest days. The six states turn out many kinds of modern machinery.

ever. Two for which it is well known are making tools and pipe organs.

Massachusetts. Capital: Boston. Population: 4,795,000; ranks 9th. Area: 8,257 square miles; ranks 44th. Entered the Union: 1788.

Since its earliest days, Massachusetts has been a busy seaport state. Today Boston is the gateway to New England and also one of the major fishing ports of the Western Hemisphere. Massachusetts leads all other states along the Atlantic Ocean in the value of its fishing products.

Manufacturing is the chief occupation in Massachusetts. Its most important products are shoes, woolen goods, and leather. Other products include watches, cotton and rayon goods, machinery, clothing, and ships.

Granite is the state's most valuable mineral. Massachusetts marble was used in building the Washington Monument and the U. S. Capitol.

From 1620 down to the present, Massachusetts has played a leading role in American history. A list of its famous men and of the great events which have taken place on its soil would fill many pages. Massachusetts citizens are proud of the fact that their state established the first newspaper, the first printing press, the first library, and the first college (Harvard) in the colonies. The first battles of the Revolutionary War were fought there.



Potatoes grown in Maine are one of the biggest farm crops in New England

Rhode Island. Capital: Providence. Population: 817,000; ranks 38th. Area: 1,214 square miles; ranks 48th. Entered the Union: 1790.

Little Rhody is the smallest state in the Union. It would take 220 Rhode Islands to fill Texas, and there would still be room left over. But while it is small in size, Rhode Island is big in importance. It was the first state to declare its independence from Great Britain. It was the place where the industrial revolution started in America; a power-driven cotton-spinning jenny was put into operation in Rhode Island in 1790.

Almost everyone in Rhode Island lives in cities or in good-sized towns, and the state is the most thickly settled in the Union. Only two out of every hundred Rhode Islanders are farmers. In the hilly countryside, there are dairy and poultry farms and truck gardens. Fishing is important along the coast.

Rhode Island produces more industrial goods, per person, than does any of the 48 states. The chief products are jewelry, silverware, machinery, textiles, and pleasure boats.

Connecticut. Capital: Hartford. Population: 2,103,000; ranks 28th. Area: 5,009 square miles; ranks 46th. Entered the Union: 1788.

Connecticut's factories supply American families with sewing machines, cooking pans, and other household items. The state is one of the leading producers of brass and bronze, silverware, needles, pins and snaps, thread, sewing machines, hats and caps, electrical items, office machinery, hardware, and carpets. One out of every four American wrist watches comes from Connecticut.

Agriculture has taken a back seat in Connecticut for more than a century. But farms still provide dairy products, eggs and poultry, fruits and vegetables. Some tobacco is grown in the state, too.

Fishing is important on the shore of Long Island Sound. Nearly 50,000 acres of oyster beds are cultivated there.

The home offices of 61 big insurance companies are in Connecticut.